



POETRY.

FRIDAY GARDEN.—The following, from the pen of Hezekiah, is perhaps well enough, in its way, excepting the *oath*. But Hezekiah says it was his intention to represent conservatism fairly and fully. Anything short of that, he adds, would be misrepresentation. I could not gainsay that.

AGITATION.

BY HEBEKIAH HUMANINE.

CONSERVATIVE.

This agitation—oh!
It makes me tremble so!
Where shall I flee?
Conservatives must die,
If agitators cry
So very loud and high—
Oh dear! Ah me!
The times are shocking bad—
For men are running mad,
And throwing dirt!
These agitators are
Responsible, (I swear)
For every single hair
The mob may hurt!

AGITATOR.

Hist, man! where do you find
The right to speak your mind?
To vent your spleen?
Your 'agitation, oh!
'It makes you tremble so,
'That scarcely do you know
What's right, I ween.

The times, indeed, are bad,
If you're to speak who's mad,
And who is sane!
Murder is in your heart!
You point for mobs the dart,
And, with your every art,
Supply the bane.

IT IS NO DREAM.

BY HEBEKIAH HUMANINE.

It is no dream—yet shall be fulfilled,
The nations yet shall rise in all their might,
And love on earth its heavenly throne shall build,
And light progressive soar in morning light.
At last, man's suffering shall diminish here,
When to the world's truth is once made clear,
That all must live in love, who faith would see
The kingdom of the Lord established here.

It is no dream, that in the human soul
Can raise forebodings of those better days,
When sacred charity shall each control,
To bear the errors of a brother's ways;
When Love shall steel the heart against the strife
With Death—and Faith shall bid the soul arise,
Above the shroud and grave, to endless life,
Loosed from earth, to flourish in the skies.

It is no dream—the purer spirit-life,
The innate consciousness of inward strength,
Whose presence in the human heart is rife,
And gives to weakness power to rise at length,
And struggle onward towards its endless aim,
Even though the crowd to slavery will bend,
And man may, by his words and deeds, proclaim
Truth, by which nations may to life ascend.

We hear a word of nations—lo! from the heart
Of all the nations issues forth the sound;
The mighty symphony of souls its part
Of love assumes, and man to man is bound;
The kingdom of our God on earth shall bloom,
Be lost in love—love that survives the tomb.

All that is written, then, shall be fulfilled—
All that the Son of Man consoling spoke;
The Eastern Satan is already killed;
Men shall as brethren live, nor fear his yoke;
And Mammon, poisonous serpent, be expelled
From Eden, which her trail has soiled long,
And where as sovereign she the keys has held,
Of Love's pure kingdom, which to Man belong.

Satan has vanished from the glorious East,
Men are no longer swayed by devilish fear;
The hours draw nigh—and be their speed increased;
The Nazarene's pure doctrine all shall hear;
The dungeon graves of men shall all be veiled,
Love's spirit, glittering in its own pure light,
Appear—and fraud and lies shall take to flight,
And then shall God be known and served aright.

VERSES EXPOSTORY.

BY JAMES STILLMAN.

Tell me, ye free-men, who disdain
To wear one link of slavery's chain—
Whose fetters all are broke—
Why are your colored brethren still
Compelled to the iron weight to feel,
And groan beneath the yoke?

Yours is the power, but they have right;
Yours is the day, but they have night—
Alas! what hope of change?
Still wider spreads the fearful thought,
Painting the coming future, fraught
With shadows dark and strange.

Oh! ye are lost to sense of shame?
With you is justice but a name?
Must nature vainly call?
Still will you Freedom's treasures clutch,
Forbidden millions ere to touch,
Though right is born in all?

Boast not again of Freedom gained!
For if, with base injustice stained,
The boon must be unblessed;
A mocking world beholds the cheat,
And on the hollow, wide deceit,
A curse must surely rest.

Wake! to a sense of duty wake!
The righteous retribution make,
Proclaim a jubilee;
Bid the oppressed ones rejoice,
And cry with an united voice,
At last we all are free!

WHAT MAKES A HERO?

BY HENRY TAYLOR.

What makes a hero? Not success, nor fame,
Inebriate merchants, and the loud acclaim
Of gluttonous avarice—caps tossed up in air,
Or pen of journalist, with flourish fair,
Bells pealed, stags, ribands, and a titular name—
These, though his rightful tribute, he can spare;
His rightful tribute, not his end, or aim,
Or true reward; for never yet did ease
Refresh the soul, or set the heart at ease.

What makes a hero? An heroic mind
Expressed in action; in endurance proved;
And if there be pre-eminence of right,
Devoid of pain well suffered, to the height
Of rank heroic, 'tis to bear unmoved
Not toil, nor risk, nor rage of sea or wind,
Nor the brute fury of barbarians blind,
But worse—ingratitude and poisonous darts
Launched by the country he had served and loved;
This with a free, unclouded spirit pure,
In the strength of silence to endure.

A dignity to noble deeds impart
Beyond the gauds and trappings of renown;
This is the hero's complement and crown;
This misad, one struggle has been wanting still—
One glorious triumph of the heroic will—
One self-approval in his heart of hearts.

Reformatory.

OFFICIAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Recommendation.

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people, whose reliance has ever been on His Protection, should humble themselves before His Throne; and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of Divine Mercy.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended, that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of *Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer*. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the Infinite Goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings; and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Washington, July 13, 1849.

From the Boston Traveller.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR AND THE CHOLERA.

The Proclamation of President Taylor for a day of humiliation and prayer on account of the ravages of the Cholera in our country, has given great satisfaction to a large and respectable portion of the nation. This is a Christian land, and the people believe in a Providence, in a Power superhuman and supreme, that presides over the destinies of men. To all this class, the President's Proclamation will be welcome. It will be so, because it is an express acknowledgment on the part of the head of our nation of the existence of a spiritual government; of the propriety and value of prayer; and of the Cholera as being a visitation from God upon our nation in consequence of the sins of the people. (!)

Such an acknowledgment as this from our Chief Magistrate is of great moral value. His submitting a public reception and a military parade on the Sabbath at Louisville, Ky. when on his way to Washington to enter upon the duties of his high office, was the occasion of grief and disappointment to that large class of our citizens, who believe the Sabbath to be a divine institution, and one of the great moral safeguards of our country. For their shameful desertion of the Sabbath, General Taylor is responsible. No explanation has freed him from blame. Who believes that the man of so many victories, of such energy of character, and such prompt decision, could not have been prevented by a word that Sabbath parade? The multitudes that were grieved then will rejoice now to see General Taylor, from his high position, acknowledging the providential government of God, and the moral value of humiliation and prayer.

By this Proclamation, our President has shown a regard to the feelings and wishes of the religious portion of the people, that is deserving of commendation.

From the Providence Tribune.

FAST—THE CHOLERA.

Our very pious President has appointed the first Friday in August next as a public fast throughout the United States for the purpose of averting the cholera. It is well known that fast days, as well as other holidays, are made occasions of special dispensation and indulgence, except by a small part of the people; and these are generally the temperate, who are less likely to be affected by the cholera. This scourge. The hope of obtaining the interposition of the miraculous power against effects which are the legitimate results of a cause or causes, is extreme folly, absurdity and superstition. Such prayers must necessarily ask the Creator to infringe his own immutable laws, of which the law of gravity can have no possible hope. Cholera is propagated by impurity and uncleanness. Remove the cause, and the effect will cease. This is to be done by temperate eating and drinking, the free and constant use of water internally and externally. Works executed by the cholera, effect also observed during the cholera of 1832. A relative of mine who had an attack of the cholera in this city at that time, told me that the same non-electrical state of the air was noticed then, and that the disease continued its ravages, when it was suddenly checked by a thunder storm, from which time the cholera rapidly disappeared. A person of my acquaintance living at that time in Montreal, Canada, where the disease was very fatal, told me that the same absence of thunder and lightning was noticed there, and that the disease was in the same manner suddenly arrested by a severe storm.

Dr. Andraud, of Paris, in his communication to the Academy of Sciences, June 10, 1849, has announced the same fact.

The non-electrical state of the air has also been noticed in St. Petersburg, in Russia, in its effects upon the cholera. 'In a report,' says the *London Mercury*, 'upon St. Petersburg, which we recently noticed, it is stated that scientific men have, from the outbreak of the cholera, noted the remarkable fact of the almost total absence of electricity in the atmosphere, and the nearly total deprivation of electric power in those bodies which, ordinarily, are possessed of it. If this is the case, it is a singular instance, for instance, of forty pounds sustaining capacity, was found, while the disease was at its height, to be incapable of sustaining more than four or five pounds; and it was further observed, as the disease seemed to abate, the power of the magnet improved.'

Reasons of a cosmological, it would seem, then, I think, that if we could artificially supply the electric deficiency in the body, the disease might be entirely avoided. The electro-magnetic machine, I think, would be admirably adapted to this purpose. This machine affords a constant supply of the electric fluid, and as the electric fluid is not generated by this machine from the air, as it is by the common electrical machines, but by the decomposition of the zinc, in the solution of the battery, it produces a copious supply of the electric fluid, in all states and conditions of the atmosphere.

Moreover, since it is a deficiency of electricity that is the cause of the cholera, why will not a supply of it, by removing the effect, also remove the cause of the attack, and before the entire prostration of the nervous system.

I would, therefore, most strenuously urge upon the medical men of this distressing crisis, to give this powerful agent a fair trial. I think, do no harm, and if properly applied, may prove an effectual remedy. I would recommend it to be applied with a strong power all over the body. A light power, also, I should think, ought to be made to pass from the head to the feet during a few minutes, and then the body should be rubbed with a stimulating liniment, composed of spirits, camphor, and cayenne.

N. Y. Tribune.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

There is much said about the absence of lightning as connected with the increase of cholera. I am arranging my lightning records, which cover a long period of time, a great field of surface, and present a vast multitude of incidents that are instructive.

The lightning storms were very active in 1832, the lightning strikes were very active in the prevalence of the cholera, there were five thunder storms, and the lightning reached the earth in eight places in the city, one of which was within 150 feet of the White House, and the lightning struck the city in 1834, there were but three thunder storms during the cholera, which was light when compared with 1832, and these three storms combined had less energy than either of the others in 1832 referred to.

New York City and its immediate vicinity are frequently exempt from active lightning storms for a long period of time. Such was the case in 1847, there was but little lightning from July 26, 1847, to April 13, 1848—in June, July and August, 1848, the lightning struck fourteen places within a circle having a diameter of three miles. The present year, the lightning has struck the city frequently. Its path has been South of it, and far North.

My records for May and June are not posted up; but I see in the *Journal of Commerce*, so far as the cholera commenced in New York, and re-com-

Selections.

ELECTRICITY AND CHOLERA.

Dr. Andraud, of Paris, has communicated to the Academy of Sciences the following interesting letter upon the connection between the cholera and electricity, which appears to be a decisive solution of the presence of the prevailing epidemic.

Paris, June 10, 1849.

Throughout the varying course of the ravages of the cholera in Paris—that is to say, during the past three months nearly—I have studied the action of the electrical machine daily, in order to satisfy myself whether there is not a fixed connection between the intensity of that scourge and the absence of the electric fluid usually diffused throughout the atmosphere.

The machine which has been the object of my daily observation is a very powerful one—at ordinary times it throws off, after two or three turns of the wheel, detaching sparks from 2 to 2½ inches in length. I at first observed, that from the commencement of the epidemic, it was impossible to produce this result at once. During the months of April and May, the sparks, obtained with great difficulty, never exceeded seven-tenths of an inch, and their vibrations, agreeably to the indications of it, to such a degree, that on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of June, it was impossible to obtain any thing more than slight cracklings, without any sparks, and at length, on the 7th, the machine remained entirely silent. This new decrease of the electric fluid coincided perfectly with the violence of the cholera.

For my part, I felt appalled rather than surprised; my conviction was fixed, and I saw in it but the result of a clearly-established fact.

It may be imagined with what anxiety, in those critical moments, I consulted the machine, and the result was a great calamity. On the morning of the 8th, feeble sparks re-appeared; their intensity increased from hour to hour, and I perceived with joy that the life-giving fluid was returning into the atmospheric void. Towards evening, a storm announced to the inhabitants of Paris that the cholera had returned to its former position; the cholera was diminishing with the cause that produces it. The next day, Saturday, the 9th, my experiments were confirmed, and every thing had then returned to its proper condition; the machine, at the slightest touch, threw out brilliant sparks with ease, and it might almost be said, with delight, as if a new era of life was beginning.

I have thought it my duty, Mr. President, to communicate these facts immediately to the Academy. The question now appears to me entirely solved. Nature has infused into the atmosphere a mass of electricity, contributing to the service and support of life. If by any cause this mass of electricity is diminished, and sometimes decreased even to exhaustion, what follows? Every one suffers; those who carry within a sufficient supply of electricity, withstand it; those who can live only by borrowing electricity from the common mass, perish with the cholera. This is a simple and perfectly rational explanation, not only of the cholera, but perhaps of all other epidemics that at intervals afflict humanity. If the great fact in question were recognized and admitted as a principle, I think it would be easy for medical science, possessing, as it does, countless ways of producing artificial electricity, to find means of producing a successful resistance, upon its re-appearance, of a plague which I regard at present as at least arrested in its course, if it has not wholly vanished.

Accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my respectful regard.

AUDRAND.

CHOLERA—NO THUNDER AND LIGHTNING—ELECTRICITY AS AN ANTIDOTE.

It is a remarkable fact, that we have no more thunder and lightning. The same absence of this element of nature, which was observed during the cholera of 1832. A relative of mine who had an attack of the cholera in this city at that time, told me that the same non-electrical state of the air was noticed then, and that the disease continued its ravages, when it was suddenly checked by a thunder storm, from which time the cholera rapidly disappeared. A person of my acquaintance living at that time in Montreal, Canada, where the disease was very fatal, told me that the same absence of thunder and lightning was noticed there, and that the disease was in the same manner suddenly arrested by a severe storm.

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menced in Nashville, Tennessee, a fierce thunder storm was active. Following the earthquake in Mexico, which occurred near midnight of May 21st, was a continuation of thunder storms. I have accounts of these of May 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, and 31st; June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6th and 8th. The lightning storms of June 22d were very extensive. I have accounts of lightning disasters on that day in Nova Scotia, Maine, Massachusetts and New Jersey. Lycodum fell with the rain in Maine, called Vegetable Sulphur. In the record of persons killed by lightning the present year, I find, in nearly all the cases, that two persons have been killed at each time by a single thunder-bolt.

There have been thirty-one earthquakes the present year, so far as heard from; sixty-seven in 1848, and forty-seven in 1847.

E. M.

THE ABSENCE OF MAGNETIC ELECTRICITY IN THE ATMOSPHERE. An old and familiar experiment was tried yesterday, accidentally, by a gentleman whose attention has been called to the subject of the effect of electricity upon the atmosphere in producing ozone gas. Reflecting upon the various theories advanced, he made an attempt to attract paper by rubbing sealing-wax upon woolen cloth; and, immediately after the friction, yesterday it would not move the slightest fragment at any distance. In these times, the most trivial circumstance may be important. Does this fact denote a want of magnetic electricity in the atmosphere, and if so, how does this affect the nerves of sensation, and the circulation? The attention of scientific men is called to this fact. It may have an important bearing upon the prevailing epidemic.—*St. Louis Republic.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A SAD STORY—EFFECT OF THE WILL.

We have the following from a source perfectly reliable:

A few days since, there came to the Fourth Street Hospital a family of six persons, husband and wife, and three children. The father was a man of about thirty years of age, and the mother was a woman of about thirty years of age. The children were of various ages, from five to ten years. The father was a man of about thirty years of age, and the mother was a woman of about thirty years of age. The children were of various ages, from five to ten years.

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The Chicago Charcoal and Sulphur Remedy.—Dr. J. H. Bird, of Chicago, has addressed a letter to the Chicago Journal, denying that his celebrated pills contain sulphur and charcoal. The doctor appends to his letter the card of seven druggists of Chicago, certifying to the same facts. Dr. Terry and Fletcher, of Detroit, have analyzed the pills, and find that the Chicago physicians have yet discovered any narcotic effects produced by the sulphur remedy.

Electricity and the Cholera.—In confirmation of the theory of Andraud, we learn that the battery at the Telegraph office has worked badly since the Cholera became prevalent. The operators could not account for it, and thought of getting a new one. We should be glad to know whether the same phenomenon has been observed elsewhere.—*Richmond Whig.*

Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, does not think that the absence or presence of electricity in the atmosphere has any thing to do with cholera.

Twenty-eight black men died of Cholera in Shirley, Va. The Richmond Whig announces the fact thus:—Mr. Carter has lost 28 of his negroes! No loss to any body but Mr. Carter.

The Cincinnati Dispatch of Wednesday last says:—We were told, yesterday, that the wife and four children of Mr. Laird, formerly a Methodist preacher in this city, together with Mr. Laird, had died of cholera recently at Cincinnati. The only remaining child, it is said, was attacked by the disease, and recovered, but is totally insane.

Pronunciation.—The words Allopathy, Homopathy, and Hydropathy, those derived from them, are in most instances erroneously pronounced. The following division shows the true pronunciation, the emphasis being on the italicized syllables: Al-lô-pa-thy; Ho-mô-pa-thy; Hy-dro-pa-thy. These words are now in common household use, and their correct pronunciation is therefore a matter of more than ordinary importance.

It is a remarkable fact, that in Switzerland the proportion of deaf and dumb persons to the other population is three times greater than in any other part of Europe. Being in Switzerland, one to every five hundred of the inhabitants; in the other European countries, one to every fifteen hundred inhabitants.

On the fourth of July, Mr. Alexander Wintemute, while attempting to swim across the Niagara river, to Strawberry Island, when about half way lost his strength, and was drowned. His dog, swimming in a circle around the spot, and howling for two hours, was the means of discovering his master's body. When it was taken into the boat, nothing could exceed the expressions of joy manifested by his faithful animal, which, quite exhausted and feeble, was taken into the boat along with the body.

The Emperor of Russia has sent the following address to his soldiers, dated June 13:

New labors, new struggles are before you! We go to support an ally in overcoming the same rebellion, which, eighteen years ago, crushed by you in Poland, has again reared its head